83. In an inverter for providing a substantially square-wave output voltage across a pair of output terminals, the improvement comprising:

a load connected with said pair of output terminals, said load having a reactive impedance; and

means for preventing the inverter from oscillating whenever the load is disconnected from the pair of output terminals.

84. The inverter of claim 83 in which said reactive impedance is a capacitive reactance and said preventing means includes means for terminating the squarewave output voltage whenever the load is removed.

85. The inverter of claim 83 including an inductor connected in circuit with the pair of output terminals.

REMARKS

By the foregoing Amendment, applicant has amended 1, 10 and 14 to more clearly define applicant's invention and to overcome the objection thereto under 35 USC § 112. It is believed that these amendments obviate the basis for this objection, and withdrawal of the objection is therefore respectfully requested.

In addition, applicant has cancelled without prejudice claims 50, 51, 52 and 53 and added new claims 54 and 55 dependent, directly or indirectly, on original claim 32. Allowance of these new claims is respectfully requested.

Finally, applicant has added new claims 56-85, inclusive, and favorable consideration and allowance thereof are respectively solicited.

Claims 1-10, 14-20, 22, 23, 32, 54, 55 and 56-85 are at issue.

Reconsideration of the rejection under 35 USC § 102 on the basis of Gurwicz et al. (A) is respectfully requested. Gurwicz fails entirely to show or suggest applicant's invention as defined in these claims. Claim 1 has been amended to more clearly define the relationship between the series-connected inductor and capacitor and the AC voltage outputs. The claim specifies that the inverter provides an AC voltage across a pair of outputs and the improvement comprises, inter alia, an inductor and capacitor connected in series with each other between said pair of outputs. In the preferred embodiment of applicant's invention illustrated in Fig. 2, the pair of outputs comprise junction 44 between transistors 42 and 43 and the junction between capacitors 34 and 36. In Gurwicz et al. the corresponding pair of outputs comprise junction A between transistors T1 and T2 and the junction between capacitors C1 and C2. It is abundantly clear that the inductor L1 and capacitor C3 of Gurwicz are connected in parallel with one another between these pair of outputs. Clearly, such a parallel connection is not the series connection specified in claim 1. Further, the advantages obtained in applicant's invention through means of the series L-C connection obviously cannot be obtained by the parallel L-C circuit of Gurwicz et al. and can therefore not be suggested thereby.

Claim 14 has also been amended and specifies more clearly the series connection of the inductor and capacitor between the pair of AC voltage outputs. Claim 14 is therefore believed allowable over Gurwicz et al. for the same reasons set forth above with regard to claim 1.

Independent claim 32 defines an inverter circuit with an improvement comprising, inter alia, means for providing an AC input voltage on two power leads and a power supply in circuit with the AC input voltage and being operable to pro-

vide the DC voltage supply to the inverter which provides a direct electrical connection between one of the power leads and an inductor in circuit with the common connection of two transistors of the inverter. In Gurwicz, on the other hand, the connection between inverter L1 and the AC power is through the diodes of the rectifier bridge. Accordingly, it is believed that claim 32 clearly distinguishes over Gurwicz et al.

Reconsideration and withdrawal of the rejection of claims 1-3 and 5 under 35 USC § 102 over Cox (C) is respectfully solicited. Claim 1, as previously indicated, defines an inverter circuit which is operable to provide an AC voltage across a pair of outputs and which comprises an inductor and capacitor connected in series with each other between said pair of outputs. The series connection of capacitor 18 and secondary transformer winding 2b cannot comprise such an L-C series connection between a pair of AC voltage outputs, for the secondary winding transformer 2b produces the AC output voltage itself. Accordingly, the pair of AC voltage outputs as defined in claim 1, corresponds to the opposite sides of the secondary winding 2b. Thus, the only elements connected between these pair of outputs is the load 20 and capacitor 18. Actually, with this frame of reference, the capacitor 18 is in parallel with secondary winding 2b and thus cannot suggest an inverter circuit having an L-C series connection as specified in claim 1. Allowance of claim 1, claims 2-3 and 5 dependent thereon, is therefore requested.

For the foregoing reasons, favorable consideration and allowance of all claims at issue are respectfully solicited.

Respectfully submitted,

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CERTIFICATE OF MAILING

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